

# Key Theoretical Points

## GENDER PERFORMATIVITY

### **Gender is separate from sexuality:**

“homo-inclinations cannot be mapped onto the travels of gender bending or changing” (Butler, 1999, p.xiv,) Gender is something that is performed by us in a dialectical relationship with societal norms through revelation, concealment or reflection.

# FEMININITY OUTSIDE THE FEMALE BODY

**Masculinity and femininity are socially constructed in a system of gender expectations and beliefs about what defines us.**

“The type of discrimination experienced and participants’ interpretation of the events depended on whether their gender expression “revealed” or “concealed” their queerness.”  
(Anderson, 2020)

## EFFEMINOPHOBIA

Ideas around some gender performances “disturbing the presumed link between biology and expected gender behaviours.” (Annes & Redlin, 2012; Richardson, 2016) Links to ideas on hegemonic masculinities discussed by Connell (2005) Rather than relating identity and roles directly using a semiotic approach to gender expressions allows it to be established in relationship to, and with, other gender roles in continuous social construction rather than perpetuating gender essentialist narratives (Connell, 2005).

## INTERSECTIONALITY

“Intersectional theory assesses how gendered people are situated based on race, class, and sexuality, and how this specific location affects and is affected by social interactions and other sources of information.” (Annes & Redlin, 2012). Consideration has to be given to who society ‘allows’ to embody ‘non-normative’ behaviour. For example what do the difference in music video views and social commentary tell us about the monetary investment and social response to Sam Smith’s music video (2020) verses Lil Nas X’s recent music video Montero (2021)? “Race and gender identity also informed participants’ interpretations, underscoring the need for greater attention to how gender norm expectations are racialized and cisnormative.” (Anderson, 2020).



# REFERENCES

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**Richardson, N. (2018) ‘Whether you are gay or straight, I don’t like to see effeminate dancing’: effeminophobia in performance-level ballroom dance, Journal of Gender Studies, 27(2), pp. 207-219.**

**Anderson, S.M. (2020) Gender Matters: The Perceived Role of Gender Expression in Discrimination Against Cisgender and Transgender LGBTQ Individuals, Psychology of Women Quarterly, 44(3), pp. 323-341.**

**Butler, J. (1999) Gender Trouble 2nd ed. New York: Routledge**

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